Upgrading of Landing sytems at various Airports

*34. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Bhat Inquiry Committee in its report relating to the Airbus A-320 air crash at Bangalore had recommended upgrading of the landing systems at various airports by installing Category I instrumental Landing Systems;

(b) if so, which are the airports where such systems were recommended to be installed and at which airports such systems are already in operation; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of providing such landing systems at various airports as recommended by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI HARMOHAN DHAWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instrument Landing System Category-I has been recommended for every airport where the runway is used by jet aircraft on scheduled services. At present, Instrument Landing System Category-I exists at the airports at Agartala, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dibrugarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Imphal, Jaipur, Jammu, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna and Trivandrum.

(c) The provision of Instrument Landing System (ILS) at all airports in the country from which jet aircraft are operated, will require nearly Rs. 100.00 crores.

Incentives for Popularising Family Planning

*35. SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the incentives/disincentives worked out by his Ministry to further strengthen family planning;

(b) what is the present rate of growth of population per annum, State-wise; and

(c) what is the projected decline rates of population in the current decade?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) At present, Government of India does not give any incentive to members of general public for adopting Family Planning. However, a sum of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 9/- is paid to all acceptors of sterilisation and IUD respectively on account of loss of wages. Some States/UTs give monetary incentives and lottery tickets to acceptors of sterilisation. Some States give Green Cards to acceptors of sterilisation with two or less than two children entitling them to certain benefits, priorities and concessions. Some States also give different amounts to doctors and motivators for sterilisation/IUD insertion. Private Medical practitioners who are members of Indian Medical Association/National Integrated Medical Association are entitled to claim upto Rs. 50/- for each case of sterilisation and Rs 5/- for each case of IUD insertion.

Central Government employees who accept terminal methods of family planning after three or less number of children are entitled to one incentive increment and half per cent rebate in interest rate on House Build-

ing Advance taken by them. Special Casual leave for sterilisation is also allowed.

As regards disincentives, the only one presently in operation is that maternity leave is not admissible after two children. There are, however, no disincentives for members of general public.

(b) The latest available Sample Registration System estimates (1989) of natural rate of growth of population, State-wise are given in the Statement.

(c) As per the latest available estimates (1989), the birth rate is around 30.5 (per 1000 population) death rate around 10.2 (per 1000 population) and the current annual growth rate is around 2.03 per cent. The official estimates (medium level) of birth rate, death rate and growth rate for the period 1991—96 and 196—20001 computed by the Expert Committee on Population Projections constituted by Planning Commission are as follows:—

Year	Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	Death Rate (per 1000 population)	Growth Rate (%)
1991—1996	26·7	9·3	1·74
1996—2001	23·7	8·4	1·53

Statement

TRENDS IN GROWTH RATE: 1989

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Natural Growth Rate 1989*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1·63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2·11
3.	Assam	1·88
4.	Bihar	2·23
5.	Goa	0·77
6.	Gujarat	1·91
7.	Haryana	2·64
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1·90
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2·28
10.	Karnataka	1·92
11.	Kerala	1·39
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2·28
13.	Maharashtra	2·04
14.	Manipur	1·57
15.	Meghalaya	1·98
16.	Nagaland	1·57
17.	Orissa	1·76
18.	Punjab	2·01
19.	Rajasthan	2·33
20.	Sikkim	2·23
21.	Tamil Nadu	1·45
22.	Tripura	1·80
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2·44
24.	West Bengal	1·83
25.	A & N Islands	1·45
26.	Chandigarh	1·87
27.	D & N Haveli (Rural)	2·68
28.	Daman & Diu	1·95
29.	Delhi	2·03
30.	Lakshadweep	2·29
31.	Pondicherry	1 32
	TOTAL	2·03

*Figures are provisional.

Source : Sample Registration System Rates by Registrar General of India.